X-GOVERNOR SAYS WE HAVE TERRI-TORY ENOUGH NOW.

Paints a Gloomy Picture at the West Side Republican Club of the Dangers Which Would Arise from "Undue Acquisition"

Roosevelt Defines Good Citizenship. The West Side Republican Club held its mual dinner last evening and its members listened to speeches by Gov. Roosevelt, ex-Gov. Moreon, ex-Gov. Black, Gen. Woodford, and other prominent men. The dinner was served in the large ballroom at Sherry's. The galleries were filled with ladies. While the dinner was in progress the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the entire assemblage rising and singing. The singing was led by a woman in the gallery, who leaned far over the rall and marked the time for the men on the floor. When the music ceased she leaned further out and called for three cheers, which were given. C. N. Bovee, the President of the club, sat at the head table. Near him were scated Julius H. Seymour, Assemblyman Mazet, Elon R. Brown, Henry E. Howland, Gen. Woodford, ex-Gov. Black, ex-Gov. Morton, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. John Proctor Clarks, Senator Ford.
Assemblyman Fallows, and John Elderkin.

GOY, ROOSEVELT'S WELCOME.

President Boyce walcomed the members of the club and their guests, speaking particularly of the two ex-Governors and Gen. Woodford. Gov. Boosevelt had not arrived when President Bovee's speech of welcome was finished and Gen. Woodford was introduced as one who had served the State and the nation in time of peace and of war. He had hardly got started in his remarks when Gov. Roosevelt appeared. As he entered the room there was a burst of applause, the men and women all rising. As he took his seat three cheers were given. When the noise of welcome subsided the same woman who had led the singing walked to the speaker's table. and, facing the diners, cried: Three cheers! Ah, there is our dear Gov-

ernor, brave as he was on the hill of San Juan ! Gen. Woodford's speech was a plea for ex-pansion, which, he said, had ever been the policy of the Republican party. The party's record and principles, he said, were written in the Constitution, and just as in the past the republic had faced unknown dangers and aken up unknown burdens, to successfully carry them to triumphant so in the future whatever might fall to the hands of the American people would be accomplished successfully. Gen. Woodford also praised President McKinley as a man who sought not to become a dictator, but to carry into effect the wishes of the people.

Gov. Roosevelt was then introduced. He received an uproarious welcome. He said, in part.

ROOSEVELT ON PUBLIC LIFE.

part:

BOOSEVELT ON PUBLIC LIFE.

"I feel in speaking to you to-night less tempted to speak of the problems that confront us as citizens of this great republic than as citizens of the State of New York, of the homilier problems which we must solve first if we wish to solve the others well. It is an indisputable tact that a man must perform well the duties of his own household before he can do well the duties that fall to him as a citizen of the republic. I agree with what Gen. Woodford has said. I am proud that even in a much lesser way I could show my faith by my works. He took part in the great war, I in the little one; but I worked along his lines, and after all in this country, while we must follow in the footstens of the great men who load us, there is a vast amount of work to be done by the men who follow. You all know my views on expansion. Because this is a great nation it has got to do its share in the civilization of the world. It can only decide whether it shall do it well or ill. It may have been unkind of Dewey to win a victory, but win he did, and there you are. It may have been thoughtless of the diplomats with the ships and the men with the gains to win, but they did, and we must face the issue.

"I was much impressed by a remark made by Dr. Sicer in Buffalo. He said that it was not genius we wanted in government, but courage and honesty. It is a disgrace if we govern ourselves ill, but it will be a triple disgrace if we govern mill the possessions which have fallen to usthrough the fortunes of war. In the administration of their Government we must keep as far from mock humanitarianism on the one hand as from dishonesty on the other. We have got to keep order in the islands we have rescued. We can't let anarchy follow where we have trod, but we must not let any man plunder the islands we have seased. To paraphrase a famous utterfance, 'II that be expansion, make the most of it."

"But I want to speak about the government of ourselves. Each man here is a factor in the

can't let anarchy follow where we have trod, but we must not let any man plunder the islands we have seized. To paraphrase a famous utterrance, 'If that he expansion, make the most of it.'

"But I want to speak about the government of ourselves. Each man here is a factor in the Government. He has certain responsibilities which he must fulfil. Some of our people speak of 'the politicians' as though they were a class apart, as if the average American could wash his hands of them and their acts whenever it seemed well to him to do so. Men in public life are what the men in private life make them. We must in the long run represent what is best and what is worst in you. You complain of bad city government. It is ultimately the fault of the people themselves if it is bad. No American can shake off the burden. The public men must in the long run respond approximately to the effective desires of the people, to whom they go ultimately for power. "Some young men want to rise in public life at a bound, passing all the drudgery and apprenticeship. Some want to be Brigadier-Generals at the start Greater good, it seems to me, is done by the men who take subordinate posts, and in them do their work honestiy and well. I sit to-night with representatives of both houses of the Legislature. You should understand that in all matters of constructive work the Governor is helpless unless he is backed by such men as represent those two branches here to-night. I know there is a belief that the Governor is both houses of the Legislature, and can pass any law that he wants to. That isn't true.

"In no way can you bring about decency in your Government so quickly as by backing up the men who represent your interests, rewarding those who are faithful and punishing those who fail in their duty. Besides these there is a belief that the Governor is both houses of the Legislature, and can pass any law that he obligation I am under to men who aid us in our work. You have one here to-night-your next-resident, John Proctor Clarke.

"Now to the vo

make a plea for every man who holds pub-"I make a plea for every man who holds public office that the people behind him watch him and make him remember that the critic stands at the door. Let him know that as he does right the people are behind him. But I despise a man who surrenders his conscience to the multitude as much as I do the one who surrenders it to one man. If he believes the multitude is wrong on a question of policy or finance he should not bow to it.

"It is not the men in office who make public life. It is the men out of office who are the arbiters of our nublic life. It rests on every man here, on every man in the State and nation to make the public life high."

ie life high."
There was mother outburst of applause as
the Governor sat down. President Bovee then
introduced ex-Gov. Black. The anti-expansion
sentiments of his remarks were received coolly,
but his reference to the Republican party's
fighting men was cheered. He spoke as follows:

BLACK'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Whatever is controlling in the method of events is attended by all the interest which the events themselves occasion. Every triumph has its attending danger, and only by the freest recognition of this fact can the first be repeated and the second escaped. How far this fact is now remembered by the American people is a subject of deep and growing solicitude. This country, as the chief performer in gigantic operations, is now the centre of universal observation. What she may do will not only affect her, but it may mark the present as the time which changed for ages the history of human government. Few will comprehend, and none will overestimate, the results which may follow a mistaken use of present responsibilities. After many years of progress and success, with wealth and strength increased beyond the largest expectations, interenched in positions of power and influence from which our own folly only can remove us, with a past rich beyond comparison and a future whose glories—sanot be foretold, we should ponder well

before we depart from the course laid down by those whose wisdom posterity has admired and approved. The American character is filled

before we depart from the course laid down by those whose wisdom posterity has admired and approved. The American character is filled with patriotism and the love of liberty; it responds with seal to the struggles of the weak in any quarter of the globe, but with these qualities has always blended that sobriety and judgment without which the other attributes are as showers without the soil.

Let us hope that that sobriety and judgment will not desert us now. In these times of excitement and enthuslasm, when the musses are inflamed, when tales of war are filling every ear and the national heart is set to martial music, let us hope that somewhere in the throng are heads that still are cool, pulses that still are normal. Let us hope that when the noise subsides and the excitement of the night has been followed by the serenity of the morning the stronger qualities of the American character will be seen to emerge and take command. We cannot too soon take counsel of our prudence and discretion. When seyenty million people onterupon a course they should, so far as human foresight can, determine where that course will lead. They should not advance like one groping in the night, not knowing until a step has been taken whether it will lead up or down. They should not permit their policy to be determined by the chances of a little war or the passions of a day's engagement. Such a policy may lead to disasters in which subsequent generations, if not our own, may find their overthrow.

mit their policy to be determined by the chances of a little war or the passions of a day's engagement. Such a policy may lead to disaster in which subsequent generations, if not our own, may find their overthrow.

No country in the world has so little need beyond what it possesses. No powerful country in the world would face a greater danger by undue acquisition. It would violate a policy which we have hitherto professed, and to which we have stendily adhered; it would disfigure the brilliant page we have so lately written; it would increase the army and navy to limits which the American people would relietantly allow; it would encumber us with the government of a remote and independent people, possessing none of the attributes which would make them welcome if they came to our ahores; it would embroil us in the dangers of international dispute, from which in the past we have been so nearly free, and which freedom has so largely added to our independence and our safety.

we have been so hearly free, and which freedom has so largely added to our independence and our safety.

No republic can endure which forgets its soldiers; no party can endure which forgets its fighters. The Republican ideals have been high, and we have struggled always to raise them higher, but a dreary future awaits that party which, in the blind worship of ideals, forgets the realities that erected its temples. For those who would advance, the field is boundless; for those who would succeed, the endeaver must be constant and unrelenting. In these two classes are the members of that great party to which you and I belong.

With infinite pride in its past, with infinite hope for its future, let us renew our service, to the end that its triumphs already won may lead to greater triumphs yet to come.

DEATH OF "GUS" SPENCE.

Well Known as a Restaurant Keeper

Fought with the Ellsworth Zouaves. Augustus Spence, familiarly known as "Gus Spance died suddenly of heart trouble on Thursday night at his restaurant, 45 Grant street, in the Flatbush district in Brooklyn He was just preparing to go to his home at 85 Prospect street when he sank to the floor and died in a few moments. He had for some time been in poor health, but had attended regularly to his business. He was in his sixtyfourth year, having been born on Aug. 1, 1934, at 77 Allen street in this city. His mother, or illa Spence, was descended from a tribe of Connecticut Indians. When the civil war was begun he was head waiter in Crook & Duff's old oyster and chop house. Directly after the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted in the Eleventh New York, First Zouaves. He witnessed the killing of Col. Ellsworth at Alexandria. He served with his regiment until it was mustered out, and afterward he enlisted in the Duryce Zouaves.

out, and afterward he enlisted in the Duryee Zouayes.

In 1870 he became the proprietor of the old Park Hotel in Beekman and Nassau streets, which was at that time a favorite resort for politicians. Later he had a noted chop house in Beekman street. In 1887 he moved to Flatbush and opened a hotel at 45 and 47 Grant street, known as the Court House Exchange. A year ago he transformed this into a restaurant. He was an ardent Republican, and for several years served as Treasurer of the Flatbush Republican Association. He was a New York volunteer fireman and a charter member of Noah L. Farnham Post, G. A. R. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter.

Word was received yesterday by Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New York, of the death of his son, Lieut. W. Remsen Webb of the Sixteenth Regular Infantry, at Huntsville, Ala. Lieut. Webb was taken with typhoid fever nine weeks ago and never recovered. He was 26 years old and was Gen. Webb's second son. He attended the Berkeley School and was a graduate of the School of Mines at Columbia. After his graduation he entered a brokerage office in Wall ation he entered a brokerage office in Wall street, and for the last two years had been connected with the Wagner Palace Car Company. He passed the examination for a Second Lieutenancy in the army from civil life in July, and was assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry, then at Almiston. Aug. 3. He went with the regiment to Huntaville, where it has been stationed for some time. Four generations of Lieut. Webb's family have been in the army, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather all having distinguished themselves in the military service.

distinguished themselves in the military service.

Lawrence Eugene Prendergast, a member of the law firm of Early & Prendergast, died on Thursday at his home. 350 First street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-seventh year. His death is believed to have been hastened through auxiety for his brother, James Prendergast, who is a member of the Fourteenth Regiment and who came beek from Chickamauga suffering with fever. James is still very ill. Lawrence E. Frendergast was at one time netive in Democratic politics and was a delegate from the Shepardite organization to the famous antisnap convention. His death is the fifth which has occurred in the Prendergast family within six months. He was a member of the Columbian Club and the organizer of Columbia Council, Knights of Columbus. The funeral services will be held in St. Augustine's Catholic Church, in Sixth avenue, this morning.

N. Denton Smith died on Thursday at his residence. 17 West Seventeenth street, of pneumonia. He was born in 1822 in Morris at rect, his father being at that time a resident of Jamaica, L. I. The son went into the wholesale tea business at an early age, and finally became senior partner in the firm of N. D. Smith & Co. He retired from business twenty years ago. He was also for many years a director of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club. He married Harriet E. Shelton, who survives him.

Lucy W. Oakloy died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gardner, in Maple street, Dobbs

Shelton, who survives him.

Lucy W. Oakley died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gardner, in Maple street, Dobbs Ferry, yesterday, of paralysis. She was born in Trenton in 1893. Up to a few days ago she did her own work. She thought nothing of walking from three to five miles to visit a neighbor. She had good sight. She leaves three daughters. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

Morrow.

Charles H. Skidmore, a member of the New York Produce Exchange for thirty years and partner in the firm of Turle & Skidmore, commission merchants, died at his home in Montclair yesterday of typhold pneumonia. He leaves a wife, three daughters and two sons. J. Fount Tillman, formerly Register of the United States Treasury, is dead at his home near Shelbyville, Tenn. George Young, founder of Young's Hotel in Boston, died yesterday of paralysis.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S INSTRUCTIONS.

No Directions Given Him to Forcibly Inter-

fere in Samoan Affairs. Washington, March 10.-An emphatic denial was given authoritatively to-day to the report from Honolulu that the United States would forcibly interfere in Samoan affairs on the arrival of the flagship Philadelphia at Apia. It was asserted by an official who had the right to speak for the Administration that the instructions carried by Rear Admiral Kautz on the Philadelphia were merely the or-dinary directions to protect American life and property, with necessary reference to the conditions in Samoa and the position of the United States toward the islands. There will be no forcible intervention on the part of this Government to secure the reëstablishment of Malletoa Tanu on the throne. Whatever is to be done in that regard will be the result of negotiations now in progress looking to a more satisfactory arrangement for the government of the islands by the three signatory powers, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. life and property, with necessary reference to

PEACH TREES KILLED IN GEORGIA Mr. Hale of South Glastonbury, Conn., Loses

\$100,000 by the February Freeze. WASHINGTON, March 10.-The Agricultural Department received a letter to-day from J H. Hale of Scuth Glastonbury, Conn. known as the "Peach King," who went last week to his big orehard at Fort Valley, Ga., to see how much harm had been done by the recent freeze. Mr. Hale writes that the situation is much worse than he had reason to expect. Not only is the peach erop lost, but a large proportion of the 150,000 trees in the orehard are killed to the ground. He puts the loss of the crop in his orchard at \$100,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to care. 25c. The gen-nine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—Ads.

MR. CANNON ON THE ACHIEFEMENTS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Musterful Treatment of Great Events-The Country Brought from a Condition of Industrial Depression to One of Prosperity-Pacific Railroad Debts Settled-Grappled Successfully and Wisely with All Questions of Peace and War.

WARHINGTON, March 10 .- The speech of Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations upon the work of the Fifty-fifth Congress will appear in the belated copy of the congressional Record to be issued to-morrow. The figures of the appropriations were given in THE SUN on Monday last. In addition Mr. Cannon will say:

'No two years of our national history since the close of the civil war have been so big with great events or have seen such masterful treatment of the same as the two years covered by the first half of William McKinley's Administration and by the Fifty-fifth Con gress. Administration and legislation have been both wise and efficient.

"The history of the country shows that in ime of war, when public attention is directed chiefly to military matters, the expenditures of the Government are apt to do without proper attention, and, what is of far greater consequence, enterprising individuals or interests attempt to utilize public sentiment and commit the Government to expenditures from the Treasury to carry out policies meeting with public favor without properly safeguarding the machinery necessary to accomplish the end in view. But, the Congress that has just expired has been peculiarly fortunate; first, in having been able to maintain a close scrutiny of appropriations; and, second, in having successfully resisted projects prompted by selfish interests that were claimed to be proper for carrying out public sentiment, but which would, in reality, have defeated the realization of such sentiment, or would have at least de layed the construction of great works necessary for the national welfare.

"A case in point was the proposition to construct the Nicaragua Canal. There is an almost universal public sentiment demanding the construction of an isthmian canal that will unite the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. The public defence, on the one hand, and the interests of the commerce of the United States and of the world, on the other, demand such a canal. A bill was proposed and passed by the Senate committing the United States to by the Senate committing the United States to the construction of the Nicargua Canal and the practical acquirement, at a cost of \$5,000,-000, of an alleged concession from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Maritime Canal Company for the construction thereof, while in truth and fact, if said concession has not already ex-pired, it will expire in October next; and even if it had not expired the United States could not afford to construct a canal under its pro-visions.

if it had not expired the United States could not afford to construct a canni under its provisions.

"If the Senate bill or any measure proposed had been enacted, the United States would have paid \$5,000,000 for a worthless concession and would have been committed by law to the construction of a canal along the Nicaragua route, and under such conditions it would have been compelled, before we threw a spadeful of earth or in any way began actual construction, to have acquired by treaty from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the territory where on to construct the canal and the right to construct it. Such legislation would have delayed and embarrassed the construction of an isthmian canal. The United States cannot afford to enter upon this great work until it has acquired by treaty a zone of territory whereon to construct the same.

"Fortunately the House of Representatives resisted the enactment of the proposed legislation and the contest between the Senate and the House resulted finally in the only practical provision possible, viz., the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to enable the President to make a full and complete investigation of the Isthmus, with a view to the future construction of a canal across the same, particularly the Panama and Nicaragua routes, and to report Congress the result, with his recommendations in the premises. In addition to this, the President already has the sole power to negotiate treaties for a site for said canal, which treaties must be made and ratified before the Government can begin the proper seal that the sum of the premises. In the president of the premises. In addition to this, the President already has the sole power to negotiate treaties for a site for said canal, which treaties must be made and ratified before the Government can be already has the sole power on the Government can be a full and confidence and the force of legisla." There are many other matters of legisla.

for a site for said canal, which treaties must be made and ratified before the Government can begin construction.

"There are many other matters of legislation and of failure to legislate and appropriate to which I might refer, but for fear of making this statement too long I forbear. Some general observations in other lines, however, permit me to submit:

"During the whole of the four years covered by Mr. Cleveland's second Administration the material and industrial condition of the country was calamitous, and its contemplation does not bring satisfaction to any American citizen. But the Fifty-fifth Congress, beginning with the Administration of William McKinley, and promptly enlied in extraordinary session, as promptly enacted legislation which has yielded the additional revenues needed to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, and has at the same time protected American labor. With the enactment of that legislation hope and confidence struck hands, and the condition of the whole country improved and has continued to improve from that time to the present. Labor is now universally employed with increasing wage, and with such employment the means are supplied for increased consumption.

"In addition, without taking time to discuss in detail the causes that led thereto, Congress declared war against Spain; and the promut and decisive successes of the army and naveled.

declared war against Spain; and the prompt and declaive successes of the army and navy upon land and sea have never been equalled anywhere in history. The great expenditures rendered necessary by the war required the enactment of additional revenue legislation, and that legislation is now bringing into our Treasury an additional \$100,000,000 per annum.

"The vast increase of the navy and the crea-

annum.

"The vast increase of the navy and the creation of an army of a quarter of a million men, together with the increase of taxation, have not in any appreciable degree checked our industrial advance, which began coincidentally with the incoming of the present Administration and the Fifty-fifth Congress.

"As a logical sequence of war, outlying territories formerly belonging to Spain have by the treaty of peace and by the occupation of our army and navy come under the jurisdiction of the United States, and a military government under the direction of the President and in conformity with the peace treaty is established in those outlying territories and will continue until Congress in the future shall provide by legislation such evil government as the interests of the United States and the condition and well being of the people therein may demand.

"The Administration of William McKinley."

as the interests of the United States and the condition and well being of the people therein may demand.

"The Administration of William McKinley and the Fifty-fifth Congress have grappled successfully and wisely with all questions of neace and war that they have been called upon to consider. And in passing let me call attention to our great success in securing the adjustment of the large indebtedness due to the Government from the Pacific railroads. Under the Administration of Mr. Cleveland, in the then degressed condition of the country, the large indebtedness due from those railroads was regarded as practically lost, and we would have been glad to have secured its settlement by the payment of one-half of it. But, with the return of prosperity, so wisely promoted by sound legislation and administration, the indebtedness of the Union Pacific, amounting in round numbers to \$59,000,000, has been collected and paid into the Treasury, while the principal of the Indebtedness of the Kansas Pacific, amounting to over \$4,000,000, has also been collected and paid into the Treasury. Under legislation enacted by the second seasion of the Congress just expired, the Administration has settled and secured the whole of the debt, both principal and interest, due from the Central Pacific, likewise amounting, in round numbers, to \$50,000,000. If any one had predicted at the beginning of this Administration that it would be possible to collect and secure these great sums to the United States he would have been langhed at as a prophet abounding in neither inspiration nor wisdom.

"It is not my purpose now to discuss questions converted with 'explastion have the converted the secured to the states of the converted with 'explastion have the converte

prophet abounding in neither inspiration nor wisdom.

"It is not my purpose now to discuss questions connected with indistallon hereafter to be enacted. I profer rather to await the logic of events and the full information that will doubtless come, as I hope, between new and the organization in December next of the newly elected Congress. But I venture the assertion and the prediction that the United States could not, if it would, and would not if it could, part with the territories acquired from Spain by the treaty of peace, or shirk its duties and responsibilities touching them.

"A word in conclusion. I feel that I can with propriety congratulate the House, the Congress, she Administration and the country upon the legislation and appropriations of the Fifty-fifth Congress, as well as upon the administration of the Executive. Turning our faces toward the new problems that will be presented for our consideration and action, I am confident that we shall in the future, as we have solved other problems in the past, solve them successfully, bringing to our aid in their solution courage, wisdom and patriotism."

Officers in the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- After a conference etween Director Merriam and Assistant Dictor Wines, it is announced that Albert P. rector Wines, it is announced that albert r. Chilis of the District of Columbia will be chief clerk of the Census Bureau and W. A. King of Colorado chief statistican in charge of the division of vital statistics. They held the same places in the eleventh census, and since the bureau was abolished Mr. King has been clerk in charge of the records. Edward McCauley of the District is to be disbursing officer.

If You Are Pressed for Time

CONSUL ROSE'S VERSION.

Official German Account of the Samon Special Cable Despoich to Tun Sun. BERLIN, March 10.-The official Reichson

seiger devotes eight columns to-night to three reports made by Herr Rose, the German Consul at Apia, and the accompanying documents. The reports cover the Samoan troubles which followed Chief Justice Chambers's declaration that Malietoa Tanu was elected King, the for cible reopening of the Supreme Court with the assistance of British bluejackets, and the Grossmuhl incident.

Herr Rose says that the reason given by Chief ustice Chambers for invalidating the election of Mataafa as King caused general surprise and embittered the supporters of Matasfa. Capt. Sturdee of the British warship Porpoise requested the Consuls to proclaim Malietoa Tanu as King, but Herr Rose declined, basing his refusal on Article III., paragraph 6, of the tripartite treaty.

Herr Ross denies the truth of the report made by Chief Justice Chambers that when hostilities began he led Mataafa's warriors against the Tivoli Hotel. He gives the details of the capitulation and says that the activity as mediator of Dr. Raffel, President of the Municipal Council, won general recognition. He quotes an article from an English local paper praising Dr. Raffel's humane intervention, and says that the British Consul and Capt. Sturdee

also thanked him.

The troubles between Herr Rose and Dr Raffel on the one hand and the English and Americans on the other began after Jan. 3. On that day the English were grateful for Dr Raffel's intervention, but the next day they quibbled respecting whether, and to what degree, the installation of the Provisional Government suspended the operation of the treaty

Dr. Raffel, on behalf of the Provisional Gov. ernment, occupied the Supreme Court because the Judgeship had been vacated. Mr. Maxse, the British Consul, considered this occupatio an insult to the British flag and threatened to order the Porpoise to open fire on Apia. Herr Rose approved Dr. Raffel's refusal to reopen the court, and protested against the employ ment of a military force for the purpose of re opening it.

Regarding the Grossmuhl incident Herr Rose says that he informed the other Consuls that he protested against the arrest of Grossmuhl for breaking the windows of the Supreme Court building as an interference with his consular jurisdiction, Grossmuhl being a German subect. Dr. Raffel released Grossmuhl as ad interim Supreme Judge.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

Mr. Chamberlain Reports a Slight Increase Under the Preferential Tariff.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Loxpox March 10 -Reptying to a question by Sir Charles Vincent in the House of Commone to-day, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, said that there had been a slight increase in the trade between England and Canada since the operation of the preferential tariff. For the six months ending Jan. 31 last the British imports from Canada showed 1 per cent, increase over the corresponding period of the previous year, but, taking into consideration the month of July, when the preferential treatment began, the increase was 6 per cent. No other colony, he said, had adopted the same course as Canada.

Mr. Chamberlain also said he was confident that a future Newfoundland Parliament would annul the contract with the Colonial Government under which Reid controls all the railway, telegraph and mining rights in New

A NOTED CRIMINAL FREE.

Charles Wells, the Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo, Out of Jail. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

as the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo. was released to-day from Portland Prison upon the completion of his term of imprisonment. He was convicted of obtaining sums aggregating about £30,000 either by theft or false pretences and was sentenced in the early part of 1893.

Sir Douglas Gaiton Dead.

Special Cable Derpatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10 .- Sir Douglas Galton, K. . B., the celebrated engineer and authority on ospital construction, sanitation, ventilation and the hygienic arrangements of public build-

Sir Douglas Galton was born in 1822. When he entered the military school at Woolwich he passed the highest examination on record, taking every first prize. As a military engineer he did much work in connection with British artifications

Mrs. Henry White Dangerously Ill. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 10.-The indisposition which prevented Mrs. Henry White, wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy, from accepting the Queen's invitation to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle on the occasion of the visit of her husband and Ambassador Choate to Windsor on Monday, has increased greatly. She is now lying dangerously ill with inflamnatory rheumatism at her home in Park lane.

Duty on Bounty-Fed Sugar in India. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10.-Lord George Hamilton

Secretary of State for India, said in the House of Commons to-day, in reply to Sir Charles Vincent, that the Indian Government, with the consent of the home Government, had decided to levy a countervailing duty upon imported bounty-fed sugar.

Oil Regulations in England.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10 .- Mr. Jesse Collings, Pariamentary Secretary to the Home Office, said o-day, in replying to a deputation seeking the egulation of the flash point of oil, that the flovernment was preparing a bill dealing with the matter and also regulating lamps.

Railroad Builders in Africa Attacked. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BOMBAY, March 10 .- The natives of Jibutil, who object to the construction of a railway by the French, recently attacked the town. A severe fight ensued, in which five Europeans were killed and many injured.

Jibutil is in the French territory of Obock, Africa, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

Payonia Taken to Liverpool. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LIVERPOOL, March 10.-The Cunard line steamship Pavonia, which was disabled at sea and succeeded in making the Azores, was sighted at Holyhead this morning in tow of tugs, bound for this port.

Deaths of Soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, March 10.-Gen. Brooke sends his report of deaths in Cuba:

Death report, March 8: Pinar Del Rio, Private William H. Kahle, Hospital Corps, gunshot, accident; Camp Columbia. Private Charlie A. Johnson, Company C. First North Carolina, cardiac failure; Puerto Principe, Private James D. Liggett, Company D. Eighth Cavalry, typhoid; Santiago, Private John W. Harves, band, Second Immunes, March 4. dysentery," Gen. Henry has reported from San Juan, Porto Rico, the death of Private John Schroeder, Company L. Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, from fracture of the spine. rate William H. Kahle, Hospital Corps, gun-

South Atlantic Naval Station Re-established. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The Navy Department has directed the reestablishment of the South Atlantic naval station, which was aban-South Atlantic naval station, which was abandoned by United States vessels before the war with Spain began, and Rear Admiral Howison has been selected to command it. Probably not more than two or three ships will be attached to the station. The Wilmington is now cruising in the Amazon River, and when Admiral Howison arrives on the station she will be attached to his squadron. The cruiser Chicago will be the flagship of Admiral Howison. She left Havana vesterday for Hampton Roads, where Admiral Howison will board her.

Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following Presidential Postmasters were appointed to-day: Charles Faton, Littleton, N. H.; Henry R. Bryan, Hudson, N. Y.; David W. Frosser, Bedford, Pa.; Lu-ther M. Alleman, Littlestown, Pa.

MAN AND WOMAN EXECUTED

A MOR SURBOUNDED THE GALLOWS AT ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Cordelia Vian and Sam Parslow Hanged Back to Back, with a Curtain Between Them. for the Murder of the Wo-man's Husband-The Crowd Tried to Brenk Into the Jail to See Them Die. ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, Quebec, March 10,-Cor-

della Viau and Sam Parslow were hanged to-

gether here to-day, back to back, on the same gallows, for the murder of Isldore Poirier, the roman's husband. They slept well last night. At 5 A. M. the priests prepared to celebrate mass in the corridor facing the cells of the condemned people. The woman remained in her cell near the door, while Parslow, was kept in the corridor, so that they could not see each other. Parslow stood or knelt throughout the hour's service with his head bowed low and his face absolutely coloriess. He made the responses in a fairly clear voice. His sister stood beside him. The condemned woman was utterly broken down and made the responses in a voice hardly audible. After mass, in response to a question, each asked for a little toast and coffee for breakfast. A glass of brandy also was given to each. The executioner, Radeliffs, pinjoned the prisoners at :55 and at 8:03 they started for the scaffold The scenes in and around the jail were dis-graceful. There were certainly not fewer than 600 admittance tickets given out, and in addition to this scores of men got in without tickets. There were probably forty spectators who had some right to be present, and the others were men who, to use the expression of some of them, "were there for a good time. Thirty seconds previous to the arrival of the condemned they were laughing and joking, pelting one another with snowballs or fighting for places of vantage from which to see both prisoners as they stood on the scaffold. many carried cameras, with which they got pictures of the scene. To make matters worse the linhabitants for many miles around drove into town early in the morning, and by 7 o'clock there was before the jail a howling mob of 2,000 people, 25 per cent, of whom were women. The large gate leading to the jail yard is at best a frall affair, and it was rumored that, an at tempt would be made to force it in. High Constable Gale heard the rumor and had some props put on the inside. It was fortunate that he did, for at 7:45 a determined rush was made ne did, for at 7:40 a determined rush was made upon it from the outside. Men yelled "Open it up! Shove it down!" Ac. The doors creaked and seemed to be giving way. The police drew revolvers and fired two shots over the heads of the leaders of the mob. At this, with a groan of discontent, the people fell back. An attempt was made to repeat the attack, and several more shots had to be fired before the crowd desigted. browd desisted.

The growd became silent only when the

erai more shots had to be fired before the crowd desisted.

The crowd became silent only when the procession came in sight. Sheriff Lapointe was the first to enter the yard. Immediately behind him came Cordelia Viau, supported by Father Meloche. Though very weak, she showed not the slightest sign of breaking down. She waiked bravely up the steps, lifting up her skirt so as not to trie, and without any sign from any one as to where to stand took her place on the trap. She stood with her back to the door from which she had just come, and so as Parslow walked to the scaffold their eyes did not meet. The man was supported during the waik by a priest. He was on the verge of collarse. He stopped within a foot of the trap, but the hangman gently pushed him forward and Parslow stepped into the right position. Then the two were blaced back to back, with a screen made of a blanket on a frame separating them.

Eather Coilin, who followed Parslow, joined the other two priests in the prayers for the repost of the souls of the two. The hangman prepared the man first. As Parslow's legs were being strapped all the priests shook him by the hand which hung from the tight leather waist strap and all said good-by and bade him have faith in the saivation of his soul. He never raised his eyes. The black cap was pulled over lifs head and the noose adjusted. The woman stood firmly. Her eyes were turned toward the priests and when liadelife approached her she never flinched. Not a simple for the seaffold, so that the bodies are hidden from the seaffold, so that the bodies are hidden from view except to the Sheriff and doctors, whose duty calls them to be present. On this occasion a piece of black linen was tacked round the posts of the scaffold. The very second the bodies fell a wild rush was made and the linea torn from its holdings. The bodies now being in full view, those on the outskirts of the crowd fought to get nearer. The police tried to keep them back, but in vain. Father Meloche leaned from the scaffold and besough the people

themselves and the dead. It was of no use, however.

The doctors pronounced that the woman's pulse stopped beating in just six minutes, while that of the man throbbed for twelve minutes. An examination showed that the necks were broken and that they did not suffer in the least. An inquest was held and the bodies were handed over to the relatives for interment.

bodies were handed over to the relatives for interment.

Though the murder was committed on the afterboon of Sunday, Nov. 21. 1897, it had been in contemplation for months before. Parslow said that the woamn had been unring him since the previous New Year's Day to kill her husband. Mrs. Politier, who was 33 years old, possessed more than the usual accomplishments of women in her station in life. She had had a fair education and was organist of the Roman Catholic Church at St. Jerome, where Parslow sang in the choir. Politier, who was an industrious workman, built his wife a neat little cottage home and maintained her in comfort. On the Sunday of the murder Poirier attended church at St. Jerome in the

## "A Good Paymaster Starts Not At Assurances."

There is one good paymaster who is around on time, gives full value, and never fails in his duty. It is your privilege to select him, and his name is pure, wholesome blood. This paymaster makes the rounds of the body, visits brain, stomach, kidneys, liver, heart and head alike. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts as a guarantor that this paymaster will do his duty.

If the blood is impure it cannot do its duty, and you are the sufferer,-but you need not be. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It never disappoints.

Run Bown—"I was in civil war and the exposures caused me to run down easily. Hood's Sarsaparilla hits my wants exactly, as it gives me a thrill of new life and builds me up." JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. Registrar of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

Kidneys—"Mrkidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing, it cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Running Sores—"We foared our little

Running Sores. "We feared our little brother would be acripple from a running sore on his foot. He grew worse under hospital treatment. Mother gave him Hood's Sarsa-parilla and now he is entirely cured." Miss MARY MASCARIE, Aurora, Ind.

MARY MASCARIE, Aurora, Ind.

Malaria—"Exposure in the civil war
brought on malaria, and its germs have bung
around me, developing into sharp neuraligic
around me, developing into sharp neuraligic around me, developing into sharp neuralgic pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me prompt y." MOSES W. EMERSON. Photographer

le," MOSES W. EMERSON. Photographer, Lowell, Mass.

\*\*Elege—"A little sore on my ankle grew until as large as a saucer. Doctors said it was an ulcer, and incurable. After two years' experi-menting I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and the sore completely healed." JOHN S. CURRIER, West Lebanon. N. H. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathertic to fake with Hood's Sarasparilla. morning, as did his wife and Parslow. In the alternoon the husband did not attend vespers, but stayed at home drinking, while Mrs. Potrier went to church and played the organ for the sarvice. She returned home, where site found Potrier and Parslow. Potrier was under the influence of liquor and aslesp, rarslow took a butcher knife and sinshed the sleeping husband across the throat. After her husband was dead Mrs. Potrier drove away to her father's and Parslow divested himself of his blood-stained shirt, which he burned in the stove, donned a shirt belonging to his victim, locked the house, put the key in his bocket and went to the house of his brother. The crime was discovered on the following day and a few days afterward the two vere arrested and made confessions implicating each other.

other.

This was the third woman out of eleven convicted of murder to receive capital punishment in Canada since confederation. The two others to die were Phoebe Cambbell, who was hanged at London in 1872 for cutting her husband's threat, and Elizabeth Workman, who was hanged at Sarnia a year later for beating her husband to death with a club. The sentences of the other eight murderesses were commuted to life imprisonment. The crime of six of these women was the murder of their husbands.

LOUIS ROESEL HANGED.

He and George Manshanda Murdered Aged Farmer Pitts at Stony Hill, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10,-Louis Roesel walked with a firm step to the gallows in the corridor of the county prison here to-day and was hanged at 10:13 o'clock this morning for the murder of Farmer James C. Pitts at Stony Hill, near Summit, on Sept. 9, 1897. 22 years old. He was convicted in May, 1838. and four times the death sentence was imposed, his counsel, Frank Bergen and Edward Nugent, having secured stays of judgment on appeals to the Court of Errors and to the United States Court.

Roesel joked with his keepers on Thursday night and rested well from midnight until

night and rested well from midnight until about 0:30 o'clock this morning. He ate breakfast as usual and them until 10 o'clock he received spiritual consolation from the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrock, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. Newton Phelps.

When Sheriff Kirk went to the cell to prepare the prisoner for the gallows, Roesel objected to having his arms uninoned, and said: "Sheriff, let me die like a man." On the gallows he said in a firm voice: "I forgive my enemies and thank all my friends and every one that was kind to me. I have made my peace with God and my trust is in Him."

The hanging was witnessed by thirty persons, who included jurors, Sheriff's deputies and reporters. and reporters.

Indicted with Roesel was George Manshanda, who turned State's evidence and was allowed to plead to murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.

Wouldn't Vote to Pay a Hangman's Bill. At the meeting of the Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders on Thursday evening the Auditing Committee submitted a favorable report on a batch of claims, with a resolution that they be ordered paid. Among them was that they be ordered paid. Among them was the bill of Hangman Van Hise for \$250 for the execution of Murderer William Reid. Free-holder William Kelly of Bayonne requested that Van Hise's claim be separated from the others. He explained that he was opposed to capital punishment, and his conscience would not permit him to vote for the hangman's bill. The claims were not separated, and Mr. Kelly voted against their payment.

Hanged for Killing His Mother-in-Law. LEXINGTON, Ky., March 10 .- Johnson Frank in was hanged in the jail yard at Glasgow. Ky. this morning for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Bowles, on Sept. 19. Franklin was baptized at midnight and spent the early hours this morning writing letters to friends.

GERRYS BOSS THE SITUATION. Police Courts and Police Have to Knuckle Under to Them.

The Gerry society rang up the East Fifty first street station on the telephone yesterday morning and ordered a Sergeant to send a policeman to the society rooms to get a boy named Conran who had been committed there to await arraignment in court on the charge of disorderly conduct. The Sergeant on duty, who is a city official, paid by the people, and society to take the boy to court itself, told the ociety to send the boy by one of its agents. "You send a man here to get the boy or take

the consequences," ordered the Gerry society. The Sergeant, remembering that Commo-dore Gerry had visited Richard Croker only a few days ago, sent a man. Patrolman Kirby The Gerry society rooms are at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The Yorkville Police Court is at Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. The policeman knew that the Gerry society has an annual income of \$90. 000, that it cares for only forty children on an average, or something more than \$2,000 a year for each child. He asked the clerk at the Gerry rooms: "Will you please give me money for the boy's car fare?"

"The walking is good to Fifty-seventh street. If you don't want to walk it pay his fare your self." said the Gerry man.

Kirby paid the boy's fare. Dimond, the Gerry agent at the Yorkville Court, who has taught Magistrate Pool that the Gerry society is bigger than the law. hadn't appeared when the policeman came with the boy, so it was necessary to have the boy associated with the usual grist of depraved persons for a few hours until the agent came. When the agent did come he said The Magistrate put a slight upon my society yesterday, and I am going to ignore him to

The policeman made the complaint him self then and bad the boy discharged. While the Gerry man wouldn't speak to the

Magistrate, he went to the clerk of the court and said: "Superintendent Jenkins has consented that you should have a key to our room so that you may get at the records of the court when I happen to be absent."

The clerk, who had his backbone with him, declined to accept a key by the favor of Mr. Jenkins. The Gerry agent was tired of the smell of the musty courtroom then and went out for a walk.

Peter Murra was brought in by the police He was convicted promptly of disorderly conduct. As the Gerry agent had locked up all the court commitment blanks Murra couldn't be committed. The court awaited the return of the Gerry agent from his walk. He didn't get back at noon. The Magistrate asked the roundsman to break in the door of the room where the records were. The roundsman, who knew the power of Gerry, said he didn't have authority, but he would try and find the janitor. He didn't find him. Along in the afternoon the Gerry agent got tired of walking and came back. After listening to the story of Murra's case he decided that the Magistrate had convicted him properly, and he consented to furnish a commitment blank. This is the elty of New York.

SMITH THE WINNER.

He Whips Kid Lavigne in the Fourteenth

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10. - Woodward's Pavilion was crowded to-night to witness the twenty-round glove contest between "Mysterious" Billy Smith and Kid Lavigne at 142 pounds, for a division of the receipts, 65 and 35 per cent. Much interest was manifested in the affair and a great amount of money wagered on the result. Both men were in excellent condition. Jim

McDonald, the well-known National League baseball umpire, was the referee. On the scales in the afternoon neither man

On the scales in the afternoon neither man had trouble in getting under weight. It was said that Smith was close to 142 pounds, while Lavigne was easily five pounds under. Betting became heavier after weighing. Smith was the first to appear in the ring. His seconds were Tim McGrath. Alec Greggains and Billy Hennessy.

The seconds for Lavigne were Young Mitchell, Arthur Walker, Ted Alexander and Billy Lavigne. Smith was the favorite at 10 to 8. Eastern horsemen appeared to fancy him, while the local talent furnished most of the Lavigne money. Lavigne money.

The offers of the latter became so strong at 830 o'clock that the Kid ruled a favorite at 10 to 8.

When 5.000 persons had gained admittance to the pavilion the police deemed it unsafe to admit more.

Smith insisted on wearing bandages on his wrists, and, after much talk by the seconds, Lavigne walked over to Smith's corner and told him to keep them on.

Smith won in the fourteenth round.



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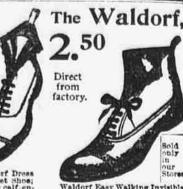
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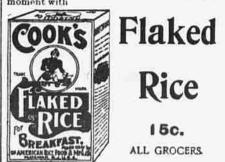
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## SIMPLIFIED HOUSEKEEPING.

Social reformers complain of the needless complexity of modern life, but they do not see, perhaps, how the progress of invention in domestic arts tends to simplify it. It is almost a revolution, and a revolution in the interest of simplicity, which has been wrought by the rapid introduction of gas for fuel in city homes. It has led to a great saving of space for one thing, and that is no small item. No storage room is required. The coming and going of the coal cart is dispensed with and one small pipe out of sight supplies all that is needed for lighting and heating and cooking. The kitchen can be kept neater, with no scuttle to fall over and no ashes to leave their trail. In all modern apartment houses hot water is now furnished from the basement, and out goes the waterback and boder. The gas range greatly simplifies, as well as improves, cooking. Meals can be more accurately planned for and more quickly made ready. There need be no more of the old complaining that the fire won't "come up" or that the oven will not heat. In the gas range the housekeeper has a precise and obedient machine, from which results can be obtained with almost mathematical accuracy. All this tends directly to reduce the friction and complexity of housekeeping. And when, in addition, there are gas radiators and gas grates to furnish a sort of relay heat or to take the chill off rooms rarely used, one sees how great a help gas as a fuel is in simplifying bousekeeping. a revolution, and a revolution in the interest of take the chill off rooms rarely used, one sees how great a help gas as a fuel is in simplifying housekeeping.—Adv.

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NEW CURE FOR NERVOUS PROSTRATION OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT, 131 WEST 45th ST., N. Y.

Amount of Wheat, Corn and Onts in Farmers' Hands on March 1.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Consolidated returns of the various crop-reporting agencies of the Department of Agriculture show the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been the equivalent of 29.3 per cent. of last year's crop, or about 198,000,-000 bushels. The corn in farmers' hands, it is estimated, aggregates 800,000,000 bushels. of estimated, aggregates 800,000,000 bushels, or 41.0 per cent. of last year's crop, against 782,800,000 bushels, or 41.1 per cent., on hand on March 1, 1898, and 1,104,000,000 bushels, or 51 per cent. on March 1, 1837. The proportion of the total crop shipped out of the county where grown is estimated at 20.6 per cent. of about 395,000,000 bushels. The proportion of the total crop merchantable is estimated at 82.2 per cent.

Of oats there are reported to be about 283,000,000 bushels, or 38.7 per cent. still in farmers' hands, as compared with '72,000,000 bushels, or 38.9 per cent., on March 1, 1897.

upplies for Dewey's Fleet. WASHINGTON, March 10.—The naval transport place, carrying supplies to Dewey's fleet, ar-Soluce, carrying supplies to Dewe rived at Colombe, Ceylon, to day.

SAVE YOUR SKIN.

How to Preserve, Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

The clearest, softest, whitest skin, free from pimple, spot or blemish, is produced by Cutt-Cutta Soar. It prevents pimples, blackheals, blotches, red, rough and oily skin, and other facial blemishes, rashes and cruptions, because it prevents inflammation and clogging of the Posts, the cause of most complexional dis-figurations.